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(4) As a result of examining "special classes" in various different communities the bureau recommends a handicraft class or "Craftsman School" for the backward boys of an industrial community and a Farm School for those of an agricultural community.

(5) From an examination of certain pupils in the Thomas Indian School, Iroquois, N. Y., it appeared that some Indians are as good or better than the average white child in intelligence. They have very distinctive abilities, however. This makes it seem inadvisable to try to cast them into the same educational mould as the whites.

(6) A mental re-examination of 37 asylum children ten months after the first examination indicated that the normals were more likely to raise their basal ages than were the subnormals, while the retarded or feeble-minded subjects were more likely to retain the same basal ages or to lower them.

(7) A report on a special class of eleven defective children in the City of Utica contains some interesting individual diagnoses. All of the children were feeble-minded and some had decided criminalistic tendencies.

Northwestern University.

EDWARD C. TOLMAN.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSION
OF PRISONS OF NEW YORK FOR 1916. Pp. 587.

There were 13,537 men and 1,805 women in the New York prisons, reformatories, county penitentiaries, county jails and institutions of the city of New York June 30, 1916, according to the recently published report of the New York State Commission of Prisons for the biennium 1914-1916.

There were 5,369 men and 117 women in the state prisons; 75 women in the State Farm for Women; 1,316 men and 537 women in the reformatories; 2,395 men and 83 women in the county penitentiaries; 1,257 men and 911 women in the New York City institutions.

The number of prisoners in the institutions at the close of the fiscal year 1916 was 1,829 less than at the close of the previous year.

"The state prisons and the State Farm for Women," reads the report, "show a slight increase in population, while the reformatories, penitentiaries, county jails and New York City institutions show a decrease. Various causes are ascribed for the decrease. There have been fewer arrests in New York City and fewer immigrants have reached our shores; opportunities for employment have been great; probation is having its effect; and in no-license counties arrests generally are few."

The report contains a detailed description of every prison, reformatory, penitentiary, jail and lockup with terms of commitments, offenses, cost of maintenance, industries and policies of administration and recommendations for improvements.

Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton prisons are pronounced insanitary, medieval and barbarous. Great Meadow is said to be the only modern prison in the state.

Sing Sing is to be used only as a receiving and distributing station. On account of its location in the mountains Clinton Prison is to be used for tubercular prisoners. A large modern hospital is being constructed by prison labor. Great Meadow is the honor prison. Prisoners are not committed to it, but are transferred to it for good conduct.

A psychiatric clinic was established at Sing Sing August 1, 1916, under the direction of Dr. Bernard Glueck.

The cost of maintenance of the state prisons for the last fiscal year was approximately \$93,000 a month, an increase over the cost per month the previous year of \$8,000.

The Mutual Welfare League has been continued at Sing Sing, Auburn and Great Meadow. At Clinton Prison, to which are transferred the incorrigibles and tuberculars, the discipline is more strict.

The earnings of the industrial prisons are reported to have shown a marked decrease. The earnings for the year 1915 were approximately \$941,000. In the year 1916 the decrease was approximately \$8,000 a month. Increased cost of supplies and shortage of orders are said to be responsible for the decrease. Great Meadow is not regarded as an industrial prison. The chief income is from agriculture.

Four hundred inmates of state prisons worked on public roads.

Schools are conducted in all four prisons. The average daily attendance for the year 1916 was 1,068. Eighty-seven per cent of the prisoners committed to Clinton Prison and 13 per cent of those committed to Auburn were illiterate. In the women's prison were 19 illiterates; in Great Meadow, 87; in Sing Sing were 252 who could not read or write the English language.

The State Farm for Women was opened for prisoners October 1, 1914. To it are committed women thirty years or older, who have been convicted of misdemeanors five or more times in the preceding two years. The capacity is 52. The average daily population is 71. There is a farm of 319 acres on which the women work.

There are two reformatories for men and two for women. Men between the ages of 16 and 30 convicted of felonies and women between the ages of 16 and 30 convicted of misdemeanors and felonies, first offense, are committed to the reformatories.

Psychopathic laboratories have been established at the men's reformatory at Elmira and at the women's reformatory at Bedford.

"In no other group of institutions," states the Commission, "have the improvements been so marked as in the county penitentiaries." The improvements consist of structural changes, new sanitary facilities and increase in number of prisoners employed in industries and agriculture.

Improvements in the New York City institutions are recorded. New industrial equipment has been installed, farm land has been purchased, an industrial superintendent has been employed and the prisoners have been reclassified and distributed through the institutions.

There appear to be changes for the better in the county jails. Several counties maintain farms in connection with the jails and

prisoners are employed at farm labor. In only six counties are the sheriffs paid per diem fees for the food of the prisoners.

The work of the State Probation Commission is highly commended as a means of decreasing the institution population and assisting offenders to rebuild their lives. The number of persons on probation at the end of the fiscal year was 13,433. Eight years ago the number was 2,378. There are 188 salaried probation officers in 34 counties.

The Board of Parole for State Prisons reports that there have been paroled from October 1, 1901, to July 1, 1916, 8,623 persons and of this number 1,901 have been declared delinquent.

The principal recommendations of the Commission are: Two custodial institutions for defective delinquents, one for men and one for women; the establishment of psychopathic laboratories; a reformatory for male misdemeanants; modern industrial equipment for the prisons; extension of farm work; employment of prisoners on the public roads; reconstruction of Sing Sing Prison; improvement of the dietary of the prisons; extension of the prison school system; co-operation between the State Probation Commission and the Board of Parole; a full indeterminate sentence law.

ANNIE HINRICHSSEN.

Department of Public Welfare, Springfield, Ill.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PSYCHO-ANALYSIS. By *Dr. S. Ferenczi*. Translated by Dr. Ernest Jones. Boston: Richard G. Badger, 1916. Pp. 288. \$3.00 net.

Dr. Ferenczi, the author of this book, is medical adviser to the Hungarian law courts. The greater part of his work has been published in the Hungarian language. The present volume is made up of a group of articles that have been published in the German periodicals, from which the chapters in this book have been selected by the translator with the advice of the author. Dr. Ferenczi has been for many years an exponent of psychoanalysis following Freud. The volume maintains the tradition of Freudianism.

ROBERT H. GAULT.

Northwestern University.

MAN'S UNCONSCIOUS CONFLICT. By *Wilfrid Lay*. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co., 1917. Pages 318. \$1.50.

"In this book an attempt is made to show the unconscious operating in every act of our lives not merely in the actions ordinarily known as unconscious or automatic, but in that part of our activities to which we attribute the most vivid consciousness. For in a certain sense, we are most helped or hindered by the unconscious part of ourselves, when we think we are most keenly alive. Our consciousness pervades our conduct in the most minute details just as the air we breath is